



# Offender Programs and Education Report

Fiscal Year 2005

## Idaho Department of Correction

### Executive Summary

This report provides an analysis of selected program and education services within the Idaho Department of Correction. It includes education services enabling offenders to obtain a High School education, the program service areas of Therapeutic Communities (TC), New Directions (ND) and Cognitive Self Change (CSC). The goal is to examine areas of program achievement and to help program managers identify areas in which programs can be improved.

The analyses describe offender participation and completion rates as well as overall impact represented by recidivism. Completion rates are important to program managers, Department Administrators, and the legislature. We included the numbers of individual participants as well as completions. Recidivism data is included for offenders completing programs through fiscal year 2003 but not for offenders completing programs in FY 2004 or 2005 because not enough time has elapsed for these offenders to be released and return. From previous analyses we know that it takes 30 months for 85% of offenders who eventually revoke probation to do so, and it takes 24 months for 85% of offenders who eventually revoke parole to do so. Because of this, recidivism data for FY 2004 is only marginally complete and will likely understate the number that will eventually recidivate.

The report is not an exhaustive examination of all program and education service areas. There are additional education areas that provide offenders with opportunities to obtain work skills, gain basic computer knowledge, and improve literacy levels. However based on reviews of national research we believe the best indicator for educational success is the attainment of a high school education.

Similarly, there are additional programs such as Life Skills, Anger Management, and Family Reunification, which are not addressed in this report. We focused on TC, ND and CSC because they are widely recognized treatment for drug and alcohol abusers. They are core programs targeting criminal thinking, delivered to higher risk offenders.

This report analyzes participation, completions, and outcomes for TC and high school education programs delivered from fiscal year 1999 through fiscal year 2005. CSC program data only allows for reporting fiscal years 2002 through 2005. The ND program was begun in FY 2003, so we only report fiscal years 2003 through 2005.

From FY 2002 through 2005, 3,139 incarcerated offenders completed CSC programs. Riders have a historical completion rate of 81%. Term offenders have a 33% completion rate. The lower term completion rate reflects the fact that Termers are typically higher risk offenders with lower achievement levels.

From FY 1999 through 2005, 3,234 offenders completed their high school education while incarcerated. Riders seeking a high school education during this period had a 47% completion rate, while term offenders had a 13% completion rate. For the period FY 2001 through 2005, 28.5% of the offenders who had completed a high school education prior to finishing their Rider revoked probation. During the same period, offenders who completed a Rider, but never completed a high school education revoked at 33%.

From FY 1999 through 2005, 1,653 term offenders completed TC programming. They had a 64% completion rate. TC completion has a positive influence on recidivism. Of the offenders who completed a TC between FY 1999 and 2003, 46% revoked parole. By comparison, 68% of the inmates who participated but did not complete during the same period revoked parole.

Dirk Kempthorne  
Governor

Jim Tibbs  
Carolyn Meline  
Jay Neilsen  
Board of Correction

Tom Beauclair  
Director



## Section 1

# Cognitive Self-Change Programs

## Idaho Department of Correction

**Dirk Kempthorne**  
Governor

**Jim Tibbs**  
**Carolyn Meline**  
**Jay Nielsen**  
Board of Correction

**Tom Beauclair**  
Director

Cognitive Self Change (CSC) programming is designed to change the criminal thinking patterns of offenders in order to reduce negative behavior. During fiscal years 2002 and 2003, the Idaho Department of Correction offered a three phase cognitive program. CSC 1 and CSC 2 were offered system wide and CSC 3 was offered for offenders in the community. There was no pre-determined course length. Completion was based on demonstrated competency.

During 2003 IDOC implemented an enhanced program called Cognitive Self Change, Idaho Model (CSCIM). It is similar to CSC but provides improved organizational structure for incarcerated offenders. It teaches the connection between thinking, feeling, behavior, and how patterns of thinking can drive habitual or automatic ways of behaving. CSCIM facilitates self-change by enabling the offender to learn about, as well as practice, changing faulty patterns of thinking and feeling, which lead to negative behaviors. CSCIM is a singular program consisting of a brief orientation followed by two stages. Stage 1 is the only component facilitated in prison. CSCIM Stage 1 programming, typically lasting 6 months, includes 2-hour sessions twice per week until complete. Progress is measured in 6 levels. Completion of Stage 1 Level 3 is considered to be the minimum for parole readiness. CSCIM Stage 2 participation begins when the offender transitions into the community. Full completion is only recognized at the end of Stage 2. CSCIM Stage 2 includes weekly 2-hour sessions for 6-12 months.

For this analysis we will focus on completion of CSC 1, or CSCIM Stage 1 Level 3. These programs are quite similar. Both provide the minimum level of programming needed to prepare an incarcerated offender to succeed in the community. Data for the two programs will be grouped together and referred to as CSC.

Data for the CSC analysis only goes back to FY 2002. Data for outcome measures, such as the number of CSC completers who have revoked, will tend to understate the eventual revocation rates because not enough time has elapsed for most of these offenders to revoke. The completed analysis is best used for Department management strategies. Completion rates are a valuable indicator of a successful system and it remains important to monitor release rates as the parole preparation process is continually improved.

For this analysis an offender was counted only once as either a participant or a completer regardless of the number of times they had enrolled. Some offenders completed CSC more than once but they are only given credit for their first completion. The completion rate is based on the number of offenders that completed compared to the number of offenders that participated. The data also includes the number of offenders that were released to community supervision after successful completion of CSC. Cognitive programming is an important precursor to community re-integration and is often required by the Parole Commission prior to parole approval.

Chart 1 shows Rider participation and completion. Historically about 94% of Riders completing CSC programming are subsequently released to probation (See Table 1). The drop in Rider participants in 2004 resulted from a change in programming at NICI. The New Direction program was implemented at NICI about half way through 2003. The New Direction program includes a robust Cognitive Self Change component. As a result only offenders who are not enrolled in New Direction complete their cognitive restructuring needs with CSC. Of the Riders who completed CSC and went to probation in FY 2002 or 2003, 40% have revoked probation. Riders with similar needs who did not complete CSC during the same period revoked probation at a rate of 46%. They also have a much higher Rider failure rate than those who complete CSC. Only 78% are released to probation.

Chart 1

CSC Rider Participation, Completion and Release

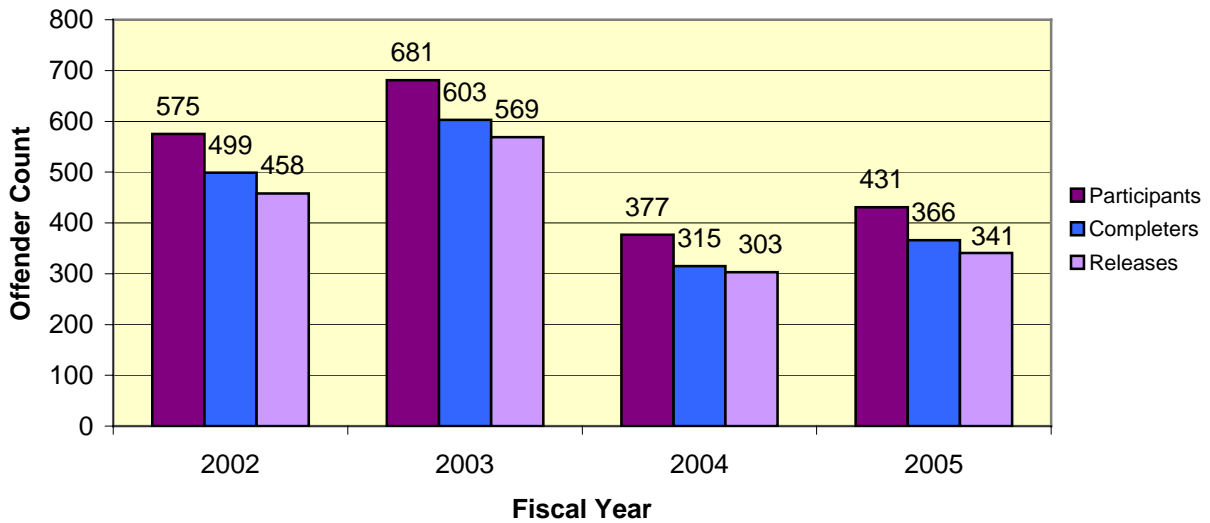
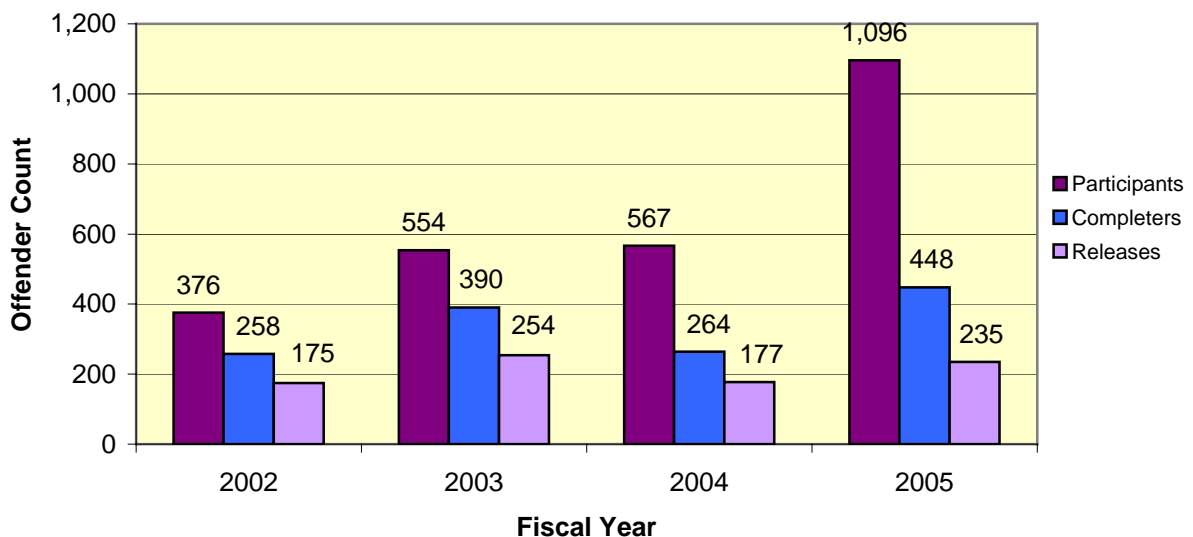


Chart 2 shows inmate participation, completions, and releases by fiscal year. Historically, about 62% of inmates completing CSC programming are subsequently released to parole (See Table 1). The completion and release rate for inmates is lower than for Riders. Inmates typically take about twice as long to complete CSC as Riders. Of the inmates who completed CSC and went to parole in FY 2002 or 2003, 33% have revoked. Inmates with an identified need for CSC, but who are unable to complete CSC parole at a rate of only 43%. This is much lower than the 62% for completers and typically occurs after a substantially longer period of incarceration. They revoke at a rate similar to those that complete, but the small number released to parole makes a statistically significant comparison impossible. The primary reason for inmates with identified CSC needs not participating in CSC is a shortage of programming resources.

Chart 2

CSC Inmate Participation, Completion and Release



**Table 1**  
**Cognitive Self Change Participation for FY05**

Incarceration Status	Individual Participation			Outcome by Offender Completions			
	Individuals Participating	Completions		Release to Community Supervision		Return to Incarceration	
		#	% <sup>1</sup>	#	% <sup>2</sup>	#	% <sup>3</sup>
<b>FY 2002</b>							
Rider	575	499	87%	458	92%	197	43%
Inmate	376	258	69%	175	68%	66	38%
<b>Total</b>	<b>951</b>	<b>757</b>	<b>80%</b>	<b>633</b>	<b>84%</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>42%</b>
<b>FY 2003</b>							
Rider	681	603	89%	569	94%	211	37%
Inmate	554	390	70%	254	65%	76	30%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,235</b>	<b>993</b>	<b>80%</b>	<b>823</b>	<b>83%</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>35%</b>
<b>FY 2004</b>						Not enough time has elapsed to provide meaningful revocation information.	
Rider	377	315	84%	303	96%		
Inmate	567	264	47%	177	67%		
<b>Total</b>	<b>944</b>	<b>579</b>	<b>61%</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>83%</b>		
<b>FY 2005</b>							
Rider	431	366	85%	341	93%		
Inmate	1,096	448	41%	235	52%		
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,527</b>	<b>814</b>	<b>53%</b>	<b>576</b>	<b>71%</b>		
<b>Grand Totals</b>							
Rider	2,064	1,783	86%	1,671	94%	408	40%
Inmate	2,593	1,360	52%	841	62%	142	33%
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,657</b>	<b>3,143</b>	<b>67%</b>	<b>2,512</b>	<b>80%</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>38%</b>

<sup>1</sup>The percent of individuals completing is based on participants and completions.

<sup>2</sup>The percent of individuals released to supervision is based on offenders who completed the program, and were subsequently placed on probation or parole.

<sup>3</sup>The percent returned to incarceration is based on offenders who were placed on probation or parole, and were subsequently revoked to prison.



## Section 2

# Education Report

# Idaho Department of Correction

**Dirk Kempthorne**  
Governor

**Jim Tibbs**  
**Carolyn Meline**  
**Jay Neilsen**  
Board of Correction

**Tom Beauclair**  
Director

In Idaho about 12%<sup>1</sup> of the adult population has not achieved a high school education while nationally the number is about 15%<sup>2</sup>. Among Idaho's initial court commitments in FY 2005, only 54% of Riders and 59% of inmates reported that they had completed a high school education prior to incarceration. Among inmates 9% had completed a high school education during a prior period of incarceration. Research points to educational deficiencies as a major factor in criminal behavior and recidivism. Employment opportunities are limited for those without a high school education and jobs that do not require a high school education tend to pay less. National research also indicates offenders without a high school education recidivate at a significantly higher rate than those with a high school education. Since those without a high school education are over-represented in incarceration and recidivism, educational services have become a major focus for the Idaho Department of Correction.

Our analysis will deal with two types of incarcerated offenders, inmates and Riders. Riders are offenders sentenced to a period of incarceration for assessment and intensive programming. Inmates include those offenders sentenced to prison. The average length of stay for inmates is approximately 2.5 years. Though both groups are incarcerated in IDOC facilities there are differences in their environments, programming opportunities, and program intensity. We will focus on attainment of a high school education in the form of a General Equivalency Degree (GED), a High School Equivalency (HSE), or a High School Diploma (HSD) as the primary measure for education.

The Rider program is isolated at separate institutions where offenders are exposed to intensive programming and education. Each year more than 500 offenders are enrolled in classes that can enable them to complete a high school education.

Chart 1 shows the number of Rider education course participants and completers by fiscal year. Among the Rider population both annual participation and completions have shown a reasonably steady increase over time. The dramatic increase in participants in FY 2004 and 2005 reflects a similar increase in commitments to the Rider program during that time. Over the past 7 years, Riders had an average education completion rate of 54%.

Chart 2 shows the number of inmate educational participants, and the number of those that completed, by fiscal year. Although the same educational services are offered to the inmate population, their completion rate is much lower than that for Riders. The average completion rate for inmates taking high school education courses over the past 7 years is 15%.

The difference in Rider and inmate completion rates may be explained by the clear incentive for those in the Rider program to demonstrate achievement. This tends to positively influence the court so as to increase the likelihood that they are sentenced to probation rather than prison at the completion of the Rider. This seems to be supported by the fact that about 94% of those completing a high school education while on rider received probation while only 89% of the general rider population received probation (See Table 1). Comparison of completion rates is also complicated by the fact that a number of inmates take high school education courses over several years before completing. As a result, they are counted as participants in multiple years. Another inmate group already has their high school education and is only participating in classes to improve their literacy level in order to meet the entry criteria for more intensive programming. These two factors dilute the Inmate completion rate.

Chart 1

### Rider High School Education Participation

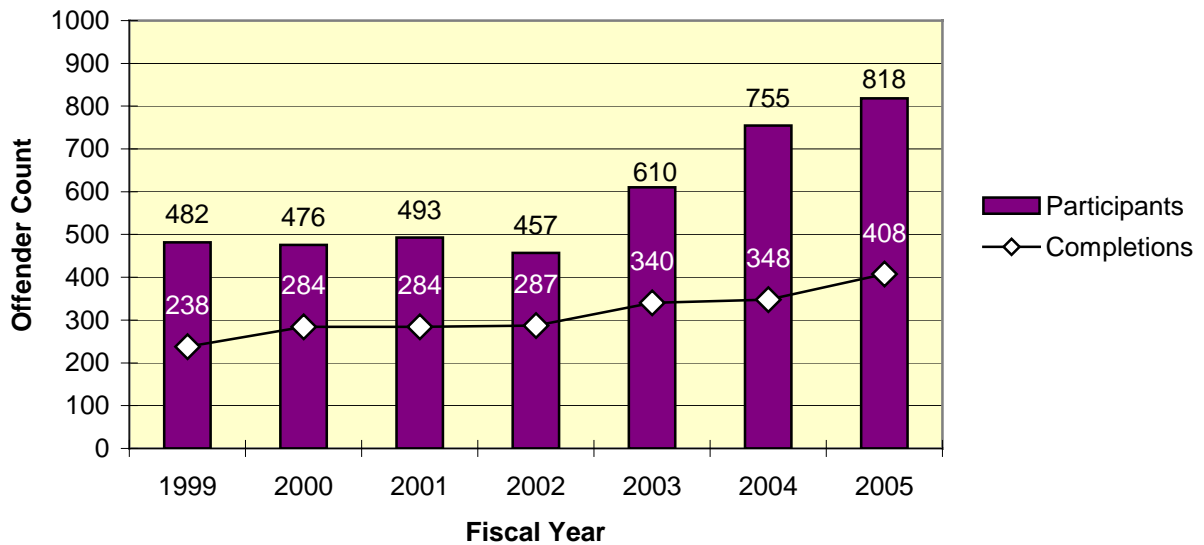
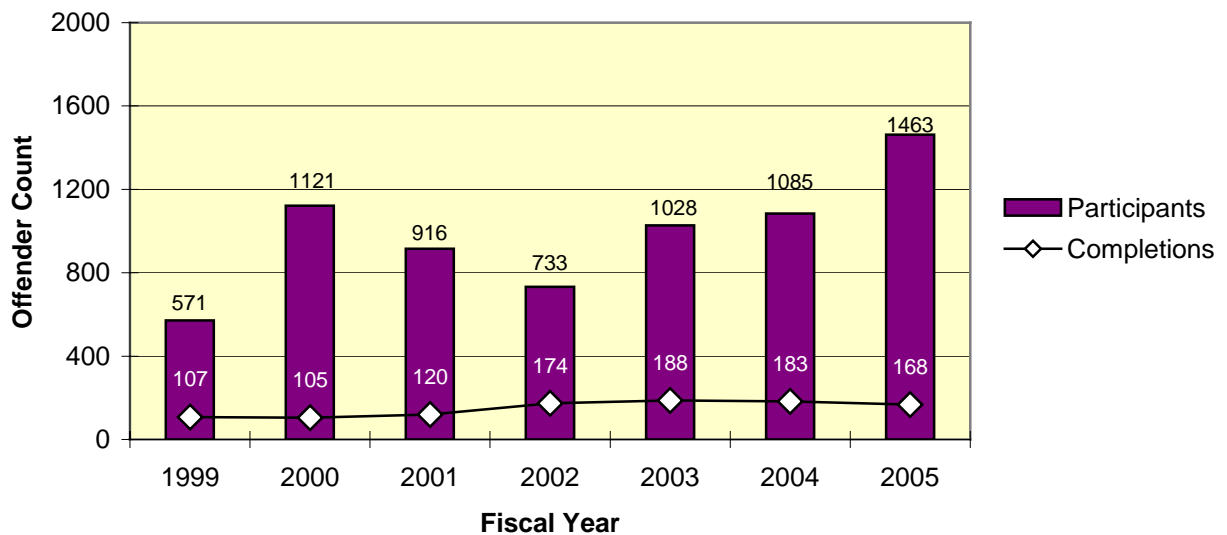


Chart 2 shows the number of inmate education course participants and the number of those who completed. Unlike Riders, the inmate participation has fluctuated over the past 6 years. Interestingly, the completions have remained relatively stable. This observation supports the notion that there are

Chart 2

### Inmate High School Education Participation



inmates who take classes each year with the intention of improving their reading and math skills but not necessarily of completing a high school education.

**Chart 3**

**Releases and Returns for Rider High School Completers**

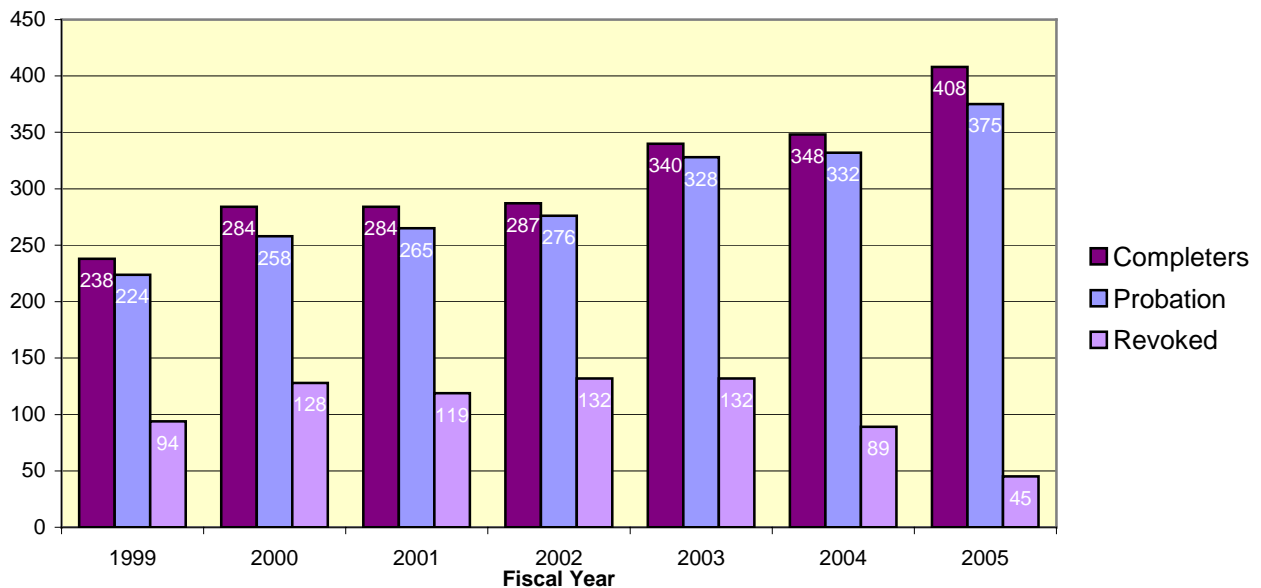


Chart 3 shows the number of Riders that completed a high school education while incarcerated, the number released to probation, and the number revoked to term, by fiscal year of completion. Though it appears that there has been a reduction in general population revocations in recent years, it is important to realize that this group has not had as much time to revoke as offenders from earlier years.

**Chart 4**

**Comparison of Probation Revocations for Rider High School Completers and General Population**

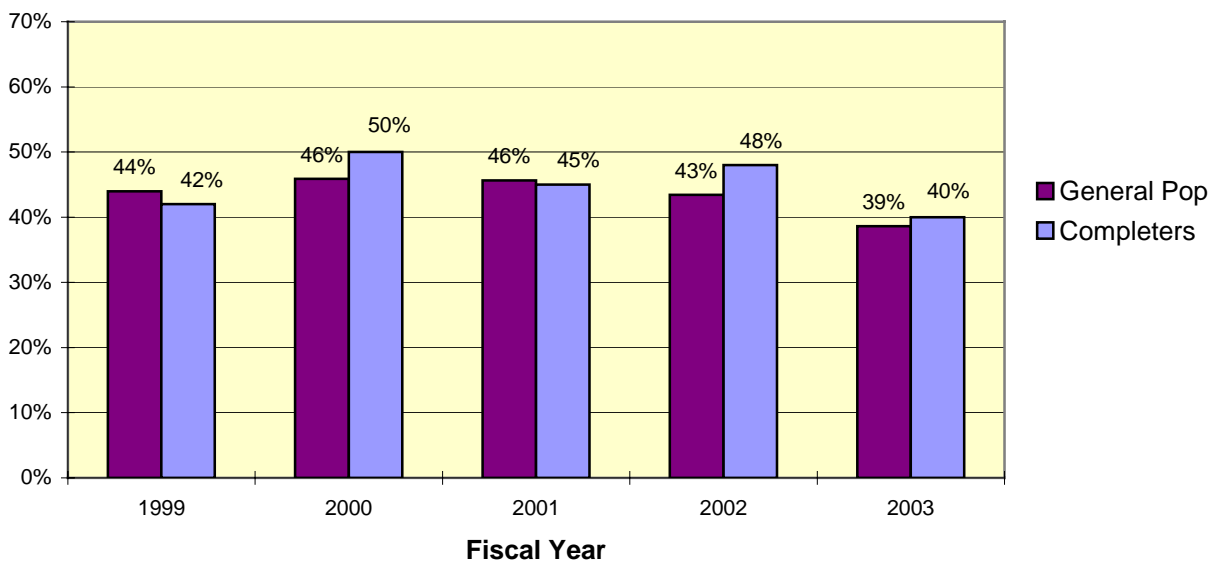




Chart 4 compares the percentage of probation revocations between Riders who completed a high school education while incarcerated and the general Rider population.

As previously mentioned, those offenders that do not have a high school education are more likely to recidivate than those who have obtained a high school education. Since we were unable to identify a matched comparison group for Riders who complete a high school education, we compared the revocation rates of the education-completers to the revocation rates of the general population. Riders who completed their high school education and were subsequently released to probation revoked at a slightly higher rate than the general population of Riders released to probation. We would expect Riders who arrived without their high school education to have greater criminal tendencies than the general population. Had these offenders not obtained their education we would expect them to revoke at a substantially higher rate than the general population.

Chart 5 shows the number of inmates who completed a high school education while incarcerated, the number of those paroled, and those who subsequently revoked. Though it appears there have been reductions in revocations after 2002, note that this group has not had as much time to revoke as offenders paroled earlier

**Chart 5**

**Releases and Returns for Inmate High School Completers**

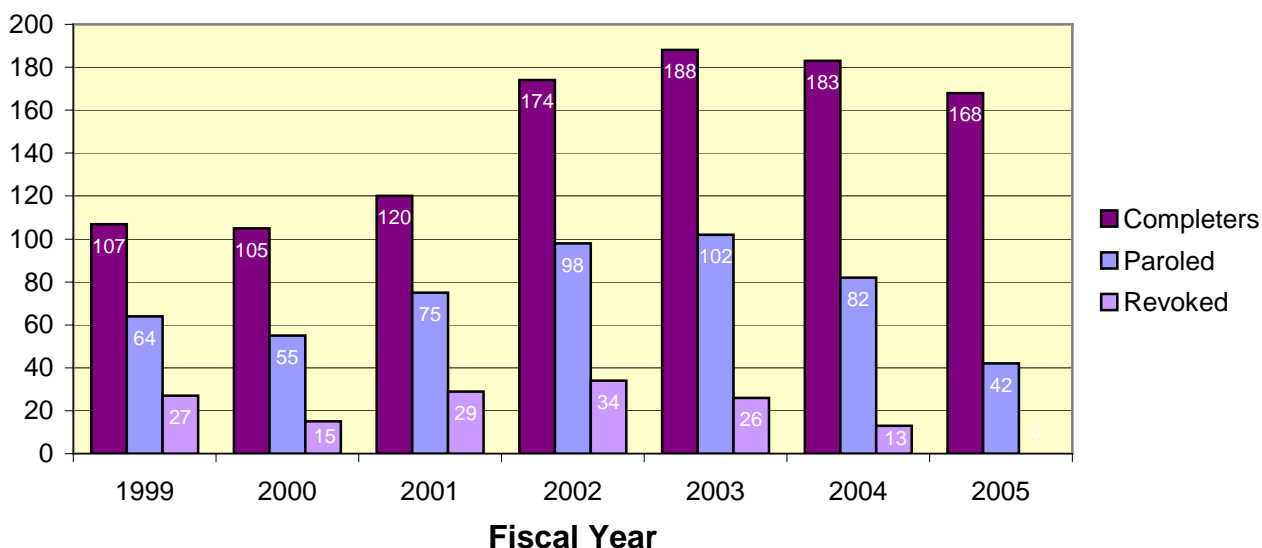
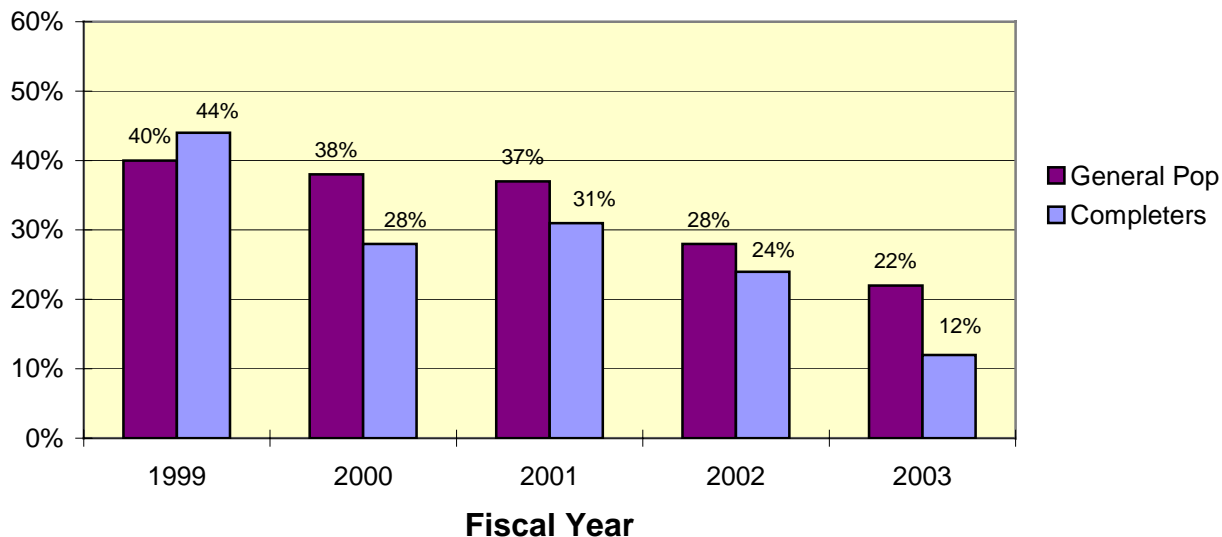


Chart 6 compares the percentage of parole revocations between inmates who completed a high school education while incarcerated and the general inmate population. There are two important factors to note in this discussion. The first is that there may not actually be a significant difference in the percentage of revocations but rather a significant difference in how long it takes an offender from each group to revoke. The second point of interest is that the actual numbers of completer revocations are so small (See Table 1) that it may be impossible to draw valid conclusions.



Chart 6

### Comparison of Parole Revocations for Inmate High School Completers and General Population



Of the inmates incarcerated at the end of FY 2005, 59% arrived with a high school education (31% had a high school diploma, the remaining 28% had a GED or HSE. Of the 28%, 9% had completed their high school education during a previous period of incarceration with IDOC). The Department provided education services that allowed another 16% to complete a high school education while incarcerated. As a result, about 75% of the inmate population incarcerated at the end of FY 2005 had completed a high school education.

The final measure is the portion of inmates paroled in FY 2005 that had a high school education by the time they were paroled. Of those inmates paroled in FY 2005, 81% had completed a high school education prior to parole. Of this group, 59% arrived in prison with a high school education and 22% completed a high school education during this incarceration period.

<sup>1</sup> Educational Attainment of the Population 25 Years and Over, by State, Including Confidence Intervals of Estimates: 2004. Issued: March 2005. Internet. Available from <http://www.census.gov/population/socdemo/education/cps2004/tab13.xls> accessed September 28, 2005.

<sup>2</sup> Educational Attainment in The United States: 2003. Issued June 2004. Internet. Available from <http://www.census.gov/prod/2004pubs/p20-550.pdf> accessed September 28, 2005.

Table 1  
High School Education Completions by Fiscal Year

Completion Year	Incarceration Status		Individual Participation			Outcome by Offender Completions <sup>4</sup>			
			Individuals	Completions		Rider to Probation/ Term to Parole <sup>2</sup>		Probation/Parole Revocation <sup>3</sup>	
				#	%	#	%	#	%
FY 99	General Pop <sup>1</sup>	4,422	1,053			87% / 65%		44% / 40%	
	Rider		482	238	49%	224	94%	94	42%
	Inmate		571	107	19%	64	60%	27	42%
FY 00	General Pop	5,002	1,597			87% / 63%		46% / 38%	
	Rider		476	284	60%	258	91%	128	50%
	Inmate		1,121	105	9%	55	52%	15	27%
FY 01	General Pop	5,452	1,409			87% / 65%		46% / 37%	
	Rider		493	284	58%	265	93%	119	45%
	Inmate		916	120	13%	75	63%	29	39%
FY 02	General Pop	5,802	1,190			89% / 65%		43% / 28%	
	Rider		457	287	63%	276	96%	132	48%
	Inmate		733	174	24%	98	56%	34	35%
FY 03	General Pop	5,825	1,638			89% / 67%		39% / 22%	
	Rider		610	340	56%	328	96%	132	40%
	Inmate		1,028	188	18%	102	54%	26	25%
FY 04	General Pop	6,312	1,840			91% / 65%		Not enough time has elapsed to provide meaningful revocation information. <sup>5</sup>	
	Rider		755	348	46%	332	95%		
	Inmate		1,085	183	17%	82	45%		
FY 05	General Pop	6,526	2,281			91% / 65%			
	Rider		818	408	50%	375	92%		
	Inmate		1,463	168	11%	42	25%		
Totals	Rider		4,091	2,189	54%	2,058	94%	605	45%
	Inmate		6,917	1,045	15%	518	50%	131	33%
Total			9,168	3,234	35%	2,576	80%	736	42%

<sup>1</sup>General population is the total number of incarcerated offenders. These offenders are eligible for educational services. They may receive a range of services from literacy improvement to high school diploma. Participation refers to all educational services.

<sup>2</sup>The percent of individuals released from Rider to Probation or from Prison to Parole is based on those offenders that received educational services allowing them to complete a GED, HSE, or HSD while incarcerated.

<sup>3</sup>Revocation rates are based on a commitment to Term incarceration for both probationers and parolees.

<sup>4</sup>Completions are based on the year that the offender first attains a high school education. Attainment of a higher level (like GED to HSE) is not recorded.

<sup>5</sup>Not all of the offenders who completed GEDs in FY 2004 and 2005 have been paroled yet. It takes about 24 months to get a complete picture of revocation actions, so many of these offenders have not had enough time to revoke. Therefore the information for revocations in FY 2004 and 2005 is blank and the data for FY 2003 may be incomplete. Similarly, it takes about 30 months for revocation from probation, so revocation data is incomplete for FY 03 - 05.



## Section 3

# Therapeutic Community Programs

## Idaho Department of Correction

Dirk Kempthorne  
Governor

Jim Tibbs  
Carolyn Meline  
Jay Neilsen  
Board of  
Correction

Tom Beauclair  
Director

Therapeutic Community (TC) programs establish treatment communities for incarcerated offenders with chronic criminal and substance abuse histories. These programs provide a drug-free correctional residential setting that uses a hierarchical model with treatment stages that reflect increased levels of personal and social responsibility. Peer influence, mediated through a variety of group processes, is used to help offenders learn and assimilate social norms and develop more effective problem solving skills. TCs differ from other treatment approaches principally in their use of the community model where both treatment staff and those in recovery act as key agents of change. TC members interact in both structured and unstructured ways to influence attitudes, perceptions, and behaviors associated with drug use, in a comprehensive holistic approach. TCs are the most intensive interventions available for moderate and high risk offenders with chemical dependency issues and national research indicates that they offer the best hope of moderating recidivism for these offenders.

Therapeutic Community programs are offered at ICIO, SICI, PWCC, and ICC. IDOC has a total capacity of 408 TC beds. There are three TCs offered for the male inmate population. The SICI TC is referred to as the TEAM program and is operated out of the Parole Release Center (PRC). The TEAM program originally opened with 48 beds. An additional 48 beds were added in June 2001. In October of 2001 the two 48 bed units were combined to form the 130 bed PRC. The FRIENDS program at ICIO opened as a 39 bed unit and was increased to a 50 bed unit in October 2001. The TC at ICC has 168 participants divided into four separate living units of 42 inmates each. The program length at all three facilities is 9 to 12 months.

The women's therapeutic community at PWCC is a 6-month program with 50 beds. It opened in 1999 as a 12 bed center, increased in August 2001 to 18 beds, increased again in October 2001 to 51 beds and again in April 2002 to it's current capacity of 60.

The Idaho State Correctional Institution (ISCI) operated a TC for a short time, but it was eliminated as a result of a budget holdback after operating for only 6 months. Offenders participating in this TC are not included in this analysis because it was not in place long enough to allow offenders to complete.

Offenders who participate in TCs are frequently difficult to manage because of disciplinary and motivational issues and many are terminated from the program. In FY 2005, 26% of TC participants were terminated from the program and an additional 6% withdrew. Offenders with substance abuse issues, low education levels and poor job skills are more likely to revoke parole or commit a new crime. There are obviously many other factors to consider but TC completion is generally expected to reduce the likelihood of offender recidivism.

In this report, we examine yearly TC accomplishments and compare the parole release rate and revocation rate for TC completers to that of the non-completer participants. The non-completer comparison group includes TC participants from fiscal years 1999 through 2003 who exited a TC without ever completing a TC. The exit reasons for the non-completer group included voluntary withdrawals, behavioral drops, performance drops and class failures. The non-completers make a useful comparison group to help estimate the benefits of TCs. We combined the unsuccessful participants from fiscal years 1999 through 2003 and measured their parole rate and revocation rates. This comparison indicates a higher level of success for TC completers than for non-completers. The parole rate for TC completers in fiscal years 1999 through 2003 is 95% while the parole rate for non-completers is only 32%. After parole, 46% of the TC completers revoked parole, while 68% of the non-completers revoked parole. Offenders who complete a TC have a substantially higher level of success than offenders with similar needs who do not complete a TC. This indicates a substantial cost avoidance for the

Department as more offenders are released and fewer return than we would have expected without treatment.

**Chart 1**

**TC Participatants, Completers and Paroled Completers  
by Completion Year**

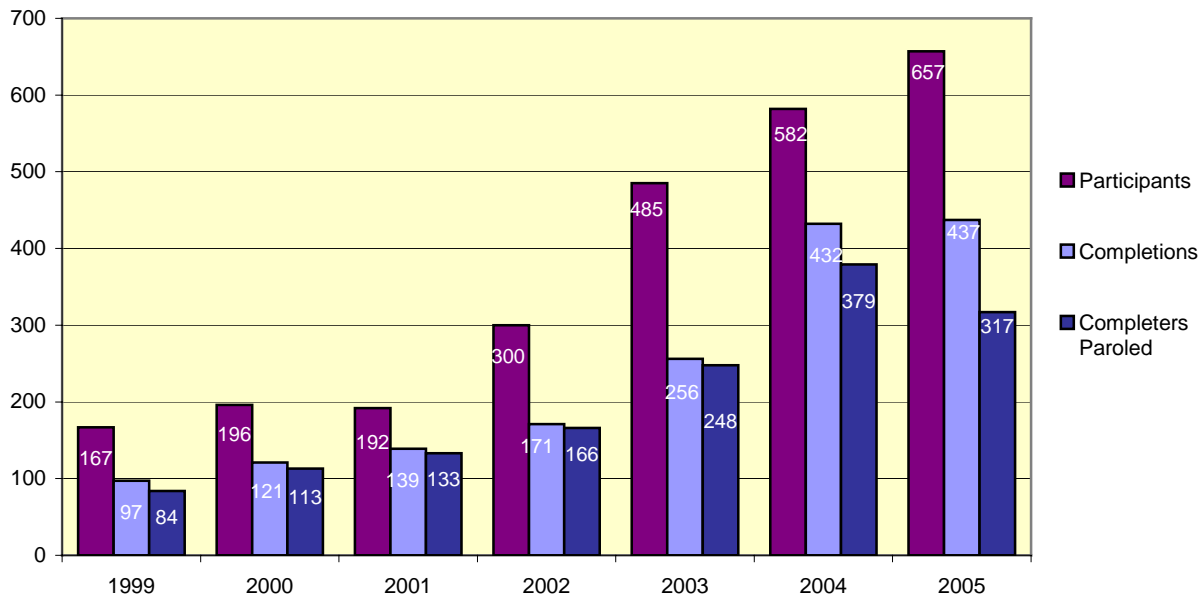


Chart 1 shows the total number of participants, completers and paroled completers from the SICI, ICIO, ICC and PWCC TCs. Since 1999 TC participation has more than tripled and, on average, 64% of participants completed the program (See Table 1 for more details). Of the offenders who completed between 1999 and 2004, 92% have since been paroled to the community. There is still a number of fiscal year 2005 completers who have not had enough time to complete other parole release requirements, so they were not included in this part of the analysis.

**Chart 2**

**Comparison of TC Completer Parole Rates  
to Comparison Group Parole Rates**

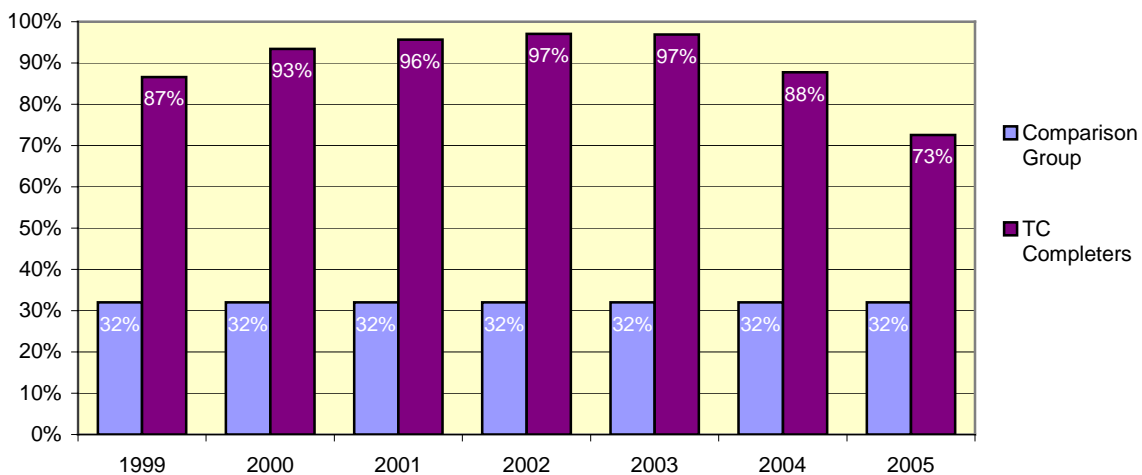


Chart 2 shows a 32% parole rate for the non-completer comparison group which is significantly lower than the annual parole rate for the TC completer population. Offenders who complete a TC clearly have a dramatically higher parole rate. Offenders who need a TC, but not complete it are much more likely to top their sentence or be paroled after a substantially longer period of incarceration than those who do complete a TC. The improved parole rate of TC completers results in cost avoidance for the Department as more offenders are paroled than we would have expected without therapeutic community programming

Charts 3 compares the annual revocation rates of the TC completers to the rate for the TC comparison group for the period FY 1999 through 2003. This analysis does not consider years after 2003 because there has not been enough time for offenders who will revoke to revoke. For the non-completers comparison group, the five years were combined because the number who were paroled and then subsequently revoked by year is so small that large apparent variances are induced in yearly rates. Combining the years allows us to smooth out those variances and arrive at a suitable comparison value. The blue bars represent the revocation rate of the comparison group, which is constant for all fiscal years. The maroon bars represent the revocation rate of TC completers by year of completion. For the period 1999 through 2003, the non-completer comparison group revoked at a rate of 68%. The yearly TC completers revocation rate is much lower, averaging 46% over the five year period. Overall, the TC completers have revoked at a substantially lower rate than the non-completers. More details are available in Table 1. The lower revocation rate indicates that TC programming is providing offenders with skills necessary to succeed in the community.

**Chart 3**  
**Comparison of TC Completer Revocation Rates**  
**to Comparison Group Revocation Rates**

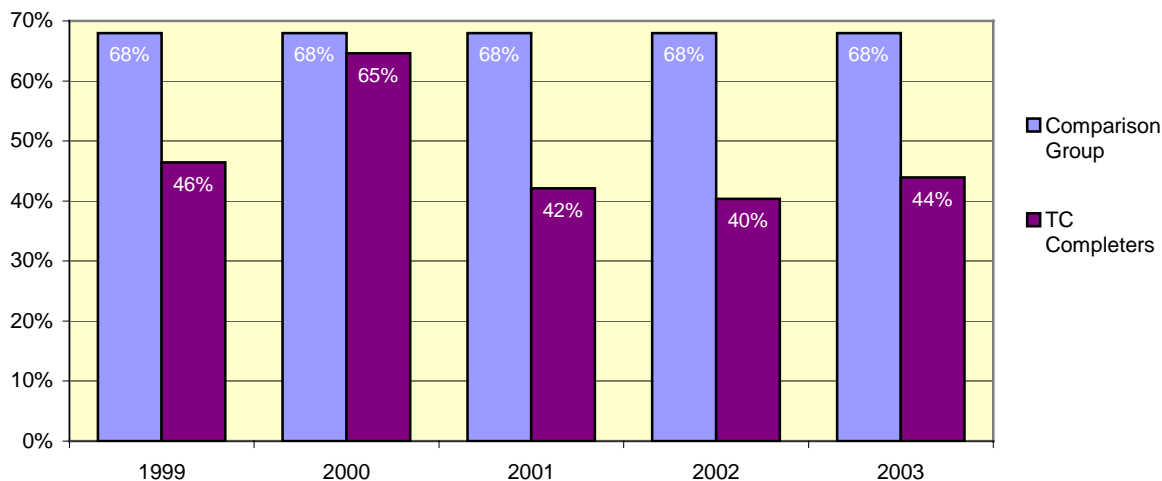


Table 1  
Therapeutic Community Participation By Fiscal Year

Program Exit Year	Facility	Individual Participation			Outcome by Offender Completions				Offender Exits						
		Individuals	Completions		Parole		Revocation		Completions		Withdrawals		Terminations		Total <sup>2</sup>
		#	#	%	#	% <sup>1</sup>	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
FY 99	Comparison <sup>3</sup>					32%		68%							
	ICIO	40	13	33%	11	85%	6	55%	13	33%	7	18%	20	50%	40
	PWCC	49	46	94%	36	78%	14	39%	46	94%	0	0%	3	6%	49
	SICI	78	38	49%	37	97%	19	51%	38	49%	12	15%	28	36%	78
	Total	167	97	58%	84	87%	39	46%	97	58%	19	11%	51	31%	167
FY 00	Comparison					32%		68%							
	ICIO	65	28	43%	24	86%	20	83%	28	43%	15	23%	22	34%	65
	PWCC	59	55	93%	51	93%	24	47%	55	93%	4	7%	0	0%	59
	SICI	72	38	53%	38	100%	29	76%	38	53%	15	21%	19	26%	72
	Total	196	121	62%	113	93%	73	65%	121	62%	34	17%	41	21%	196
FY 01	Comparison					32%		68%							
	ICIO	53	39	74%	36	92%	14	39%	39	74%	5	9%	9	17%	53
	PWCC	63	61	97%	59	97%	21	36%	61	97%	2	3%	0	0%	63
	SICI	76	39	51%	38	97%	21	55%	39	51%	20	26%	17	22%	76
	Total	192	139	72%	133	96%	56	42%	139	72%	27	14%	26	14%	192
FY 02	Comparison					32%		68%							
	ICIO	69	44	64%	44	100%	18	41%	44	64%	4	6%	21	30%	69
	PWCC	92	59	64%	57	97%	13	23%	59	64%	13	14%	20	22%	92
	SICI	139	68	49%	65	96%	36	55%	68	49%	23	17%	48	35%	139
	Total	300	171	57%	166	97%	67	40%	171	57%	40	13%	89	30%	300
FY 03	Comparison					32%		68%							
	ICIO	71	48	68%	46	96%	23	50%	48	68%	8	11%	15	21%	71
	PWCC	259	110	42%	107	97%	40	37%	110	42%	101	39%	48	19%	259
	SICI	155	98	63%	95	97%	46	48%	98	63%	5	3%	52	34%	155
	Total	485	256	53%	248	97%	109	44%	256	53%	114	24%	115	24%	485
FY 04															
	ICIO	79	55	70%	55	100%	Not enough time has elapsed to provide meaningful revocation information for this time period	55	70%	8	10%	16	20%	79	
	PWCC	126	78	62%	75	96%		78	62%	14	11%	34	27%	126	
	SICI	177	114	64%	111	97%		114	64%	13	7%	50	28%	177	
	ICC	200	185	93%	138	75%		185	93%	0	0%	15	8%	200	
	Total	582	432	74%	379	88%		432	74%	35	6%	115	20%	582	
FY 05															
	ICIO	78	60	77%	58	97%	Not enough time has elapsed to provide meaningful revocation information for this time period	60	77%	1	1%	17	22%	78	
	PWCC	141	84	60%	64	76%		84	60%	25	18%	32	23%	141	
	SICI	198	107	54%	105	98%		107	54%	6	3%	85	43%	198	
	ICC	240	186	78%	90	48%		186	78%	18	8%	36	15%	240	
	Total	657	437	67%	317	73%		437	67%	50	8%	170	26%	657	
Grand Totals		2579	1653	64%	1440	87%	344	46%	1653	64%	319	12%	607	24%	2579

Enrolled as of 6/30/05

ICIO	55
PWCC	66
SICI	132
ICC	123
<b>Total</b>	<b>376</b>

<sup>1</sup>The percent of individuals paroled is a percentage of those individuals who completed the program, while the percentage of those revoked are calculated on those who were paroled

<sup>2</sup>The potential exists for the total number of exits to exceed the number of participants because some individuals participated in the program more than once

<sup>3</sup>Comparison group is made up of TC participants during the period Fiscal Year 1999 and 2003 that did not complete. Not enough time has passed to allow for a meaningful comparison of completions in FY 2004 or 2005.



## Section 4

# A New Direction

## Idaho Department of Correction

**Dirk Kempthorne**  
Governor

**Jim Tibbs**  
**Carolyn Meline**  
**Jay Nielsen**  
Board of Correction

**Tom Beauclair**  
Director

*A New Direction* (ND) is an intensive, substance abuse program developed by Hazelden Publishing and Educational Services and the Minnesota Department of Correction specifically for incarcerated offenders. ND is a comprehensive cognitive-behavioral therapy treatment program that trains chemically dependent offenders to challenge their thinking in order to change their criminal and addictive behavior patterns. This cognitive-behavioral approach helps inmates understand how their attitudes and assumptions fuel destructive behaviors.

The Idaho Department of Correction began using ND at the North Idaho Correctional Institution (NICI) in October of 2002 and offenders began completing the program by the end of February 2003. NICI provides a short term incarcerated programming environment for offenders sentenced to Retained Jurisdiction (the offenders are referred to as Riders). The program includes the following modules: Intake & Orientation, Criminal & Addictive Thinking, Drug & Alcohol Education, Socialization, Relapse Prevention and Release & Reintegration. The offender spends sixteen hours per week in facilitated groups and another sixteen hours working on classroom assignments and homework. The offenders in this program are isolated from other offenders to enhance their change process. Because of programming staff limitations, only the highest risk offenders receive ND programming. There are 116 beds available for offenders in the ND program. Staff at NICI use LSI-R scores to screen offenders and make programming assignments. Entry criteria for ND includes an LSI-R total score of 31 or greater plus a Substance Abuse domain score of 0.6 or greater. These scores are quite high, so only the very highest risk offenders are participating in ND. Even so, we frequently have more offenders with qualifying assessments than existing bed space can handle. Once the available bed space is full, excess offenders with identified ND needs are assigned to other cognitive based programs.

Chart 1 shows Rider participation and completion. Historically about 97% of Riders completing ND programming are subsequently released to probation (See Table 1). This is substantially higher than the normal rate for all Riders, which is about 90%. Clearly, the courts consider ND completion a very positive indicator of an offenders' ability to succeed in the community. Of Riders who completed ND and went to probation since 2003, 30% have revoked probation. Riders with similar needs (as indicated by LSI-R scores) who did not complete ND during the period 2003 through 2005, revoked probation at a rate of 33%. This is a very preliminary comparison. Normally we wait until our study offenders have had at least 30 months on probation before we complete revocation analyses. Completing a revocation analysis prior to the time when the offenders have been on probation for at least 30 months will result in understating the actual size of the revocation problem. We can assume, however, that even if ND completers do eventually revoke at the same rate as the comparison group, they will have taken longer to do so than the comparison group.

Table 1 shows the number of participants and completers by year. The completion rate is based on the number of offenders that completed compared to the number of offenders that participated. Since the beginning of the program 93% of all participants successfully completed the ND program. Completion rates are a valuable indicator of a successful system and it remains important to monitor release rates as the probation preparation process is continually improved. The data also includes the number of offenders released to community supervision after successful completion of ND and associated probation revocations.



**Chart 1**

**New Direction Rider Participation, Completion and Release**

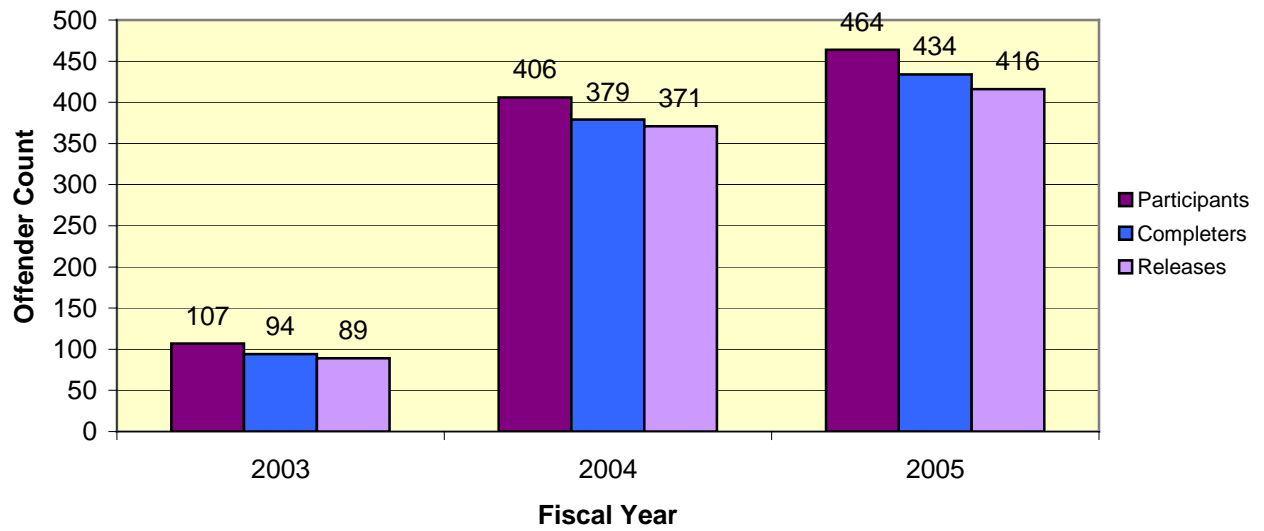


Table 1  
A New Direction Participation By Fiscal Year

Program Exit Year    Facility	Individual Participation			Outcome by Offender Completions				Offender Exits						
	Individuals		Completions	Probation		Revocation		Completions		Withdrawals		Terminations		Total
	#	#	%	#	% <sup>1</sup>	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
FY 03														
NICI	107	94	88%	89	95%	45	51%	94	88%	6	6%	7	7%	107
FY 04														
NICI	406	379	93%	371	98%	Not enough time has elapsed to provide meaningful revocation information for this time period		379	93%	12	3%	15	4%	406
FY 05														
NICI	464	434	94%	416	96%			434	94%	18	4%	12	3%	464
Grand Totals	977	907	93%	876	97%	259	30%	907	93%	36	4%	34	3%	977

Enrolled as of 6/30/05  
NICI            107

<sup>1</sup>The percent of individuals receiving Probation is a percentage of those individuals who completed the program, while the percentage of those who revoked is calculated based on those who were placed on Probation